

The Daily Gazette

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From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

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LAUNDRY, DRESS AND SILK DRESSERS AND

SHAWLS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

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BOOTS & SHOES.

NEW GOODS

AT

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted

stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in this market. All of which were purchased

before the recent advance and are offered at the

old prices.

Men's French Calf and Kid Boots,

Men's American Calf and Kid Boots,

Men's Water Proof Boots,

Men's Thick Boots,

Boys' and Youth's Copper Tipped Boots,

Boys' and Youth's Calf, Kid and Thick Boots,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

From the Potomac Army.

DETAILS OF THE IMPORTANT OPERATIONS OF

FRIDAY AT CHANCELLORVILLE.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

IN THE FIELD.

Near CHANCELLORVILLE, VA.,

Friday Evening, May 1-10 P. M.

Upon my return from United States Forces

this morning, the first news that greeted

my ears was the death of that gallant and

indomitable officer, Lieut. Col. McVicar,

commanding the 6th New York Cavalry.

It occurred last night, during a brilliant

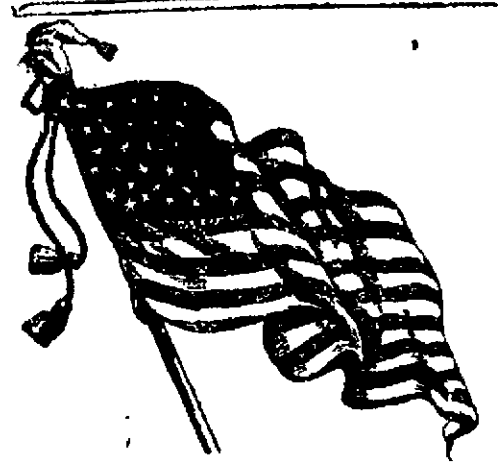
and daring reconnaissance toward Spottsylvania

Court House. The affair was the

boldest act of the advance thus far. The

charge of less than 200 of our men upon

the whole of Fitz Lee's brigade,



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

And News from the Army of the Potomac.

The disastrous news from the army of the Potomac, received this morning, is confirmed by our afternoon dispatches. Gen. Hooker's army has been defeated, and what remains of it, has recrossed the Rappahannock. It is stated that the retreat was accomplished without much loss. General Sedgwick's corps, which attacked Fredericksburg heights, was nearly annihilated. The shattered remnants of it, however, effected a crossing of the Rappahannock.

The loss in these battles must have been very great, and what is infinitely worse, the sacrifice has been fruitless.

The elements have again opposed us, as a flood came which completed the disaster, and rendered the condition of our wounded painful to think of.

Has heaven denied us a man in all the loyal ranks to lead our brave soldiers to victory? We cannot believe it. Some one will arise to wipe away the disgraceful defeat we have suffered. It is a time to try the souls of patriots. Let the bloody lessons of the past teach us wisdom, and give us fortitude to endure, without shrinking, the misfortunes of our country; and after each defeat to renew the oath that the unity and integrity of the great republic shall yet be maintained against all its enemies.

THE VALLANDIGHAM RIOT.—Wm. T. Logan, editor of the Vallandigham organ at Dayton, Ohio, was arrested at Philadelphia and sent to Cincinnati, there to abide the same fate with the chief conspirator himself. The soldiers are performing the work of reformation rapidly, and have succeeded in capturing some ten of the ringleaders in the riot, besides several others strongly imbricated in the same.

For the Daily Gazette.

An Inadvertence.

The mayor of Chicago, recently re-elected by the copperheads by a trifling majority, and as is confidently believed, by illegal votes, must certainly be a very careless man—inexcusable so. To his literary and other deficiencies must now be added, on the authority of the Times, of that city, the grievous sin of inconsideration.

Whatever the real sentiments of Mayor Sherman may be, there is no doubt that he makes an expression of loyalty in his late inaugural. He does, indeed, give the traitorous Times and conditors some unkind cuts. Among other sharp things he says: "If there be men in this city who have any sympathy for the rebellion; who desire the withdrawal of our troops from the rebel states and coast; who desire a peace that will directly or indirectly impair the territorial or political integrity of the Union, such men are strangers to me personally and politically. I have no relations with them of any kind."

This "the unkind cut of all" One would be led to suppose, from the mayor's words, that he was not very extensively acquainted with his political supporters. He really seems to deny his friends and his supposed political affinities. So far from its being a crumb of comfort, the above statement was a bitter pill, hard morsel, that the dyspeptic Times was troubled to digest. Thinking to mend the matter a little, and soothe itself and its friends into tranquility, the Times calls attention to the fact that the mayor very carefully omitted some things that he ought to have said. His Honor's sin of omission is thus alluded to:

Verily, the copperheads are falling out among themselves. It is certainly a matter of encouragement that such men as Mayor Sherman, of Chicago, are even inadvertently loyal.

PROTEST MARSHALS FOR WISCONSIN.—The following is a list of the provost marshals appointed for this state under the conscription law:

1st, James N. Tillapaugh; 2d, S. J. M. Putnam; 3d, Jno. C. Clarke; 4th, E. L. Phillips; 5th, C. R. Merrill; 6th, Benj. F. Cooper.

SERIOUS AID FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—Gov. Solomon, with his usual promptness in matters pertaining to the relief of our wounded soldiers, has ordered Surgeon General Wolcott to proceed with two assistants to the great battle field near Fredericksburg, to care for wounded Wisconsin troops, five regiments of which were engaged.

REWARD FOR THE MURDERER.—Gov. Solomon offers a reward of \$300 for the arrest of the murderer of Edward A. Hale of Milwaukee.

MY NOSE.

BY CORA MAY.

"Oh! what a nose! What a pity it is that child has such a nose!" I had heard these selfsame words repeated a hundred times without thinking or caring for them, until I reached the age of ten years. I do not think I should have ever troubled myself about that unfortunate feature of my face, if Aunt Mary and her daughter Clara had not chanced to visit us about that time. I had anticipated a vast deal of pleasure from their visit, for it was a rare thing for them to leave their city home and amusements to visit us in our seclusion; but alas! the first greetings were hardly over before Aunt Mary ejaculated:

"What a nose! what a pity it is Belle has such a terrible nose!"

She glanced proudly at Clara's small, prettily formed nasal organ, while I threw my apron over my crimson cheeks, and rushed up stairs to see what could be the trouble with my nose. Alas! alas! it was of faultless shape, but so very prominent, so terribly large. Then I understood why people laughed and said "what a nose," and I threw myself on the floor and cried, until completely exhausted I fell asleep. I will not weary you with details of the visit, save that it was full of annoyance and discomfort to me, and I was heartily glad when they bade us adieu. Clara had continually called me "Nosey" and prided herself greatly on being so beautiful and accomplished. Ah! wasn't I glad to have her go? Yes indeed, and I told her so, adding, "I hope you will never come again so long as you live, for I don't want to see you."

The moment they were gone I shut myself up in my room and worked diligently at a sort of machine which I fancied would squeeze my terrible nose into a smaller compass. I endured martyrdom all that night patiently, inspired by thoughts of the small, delicate nose I should possess. In the morning I removed the torture and lo! well reader you can imagine something how it looked—in ten minutes it was swollen to an enormous size, with prominent seams and ridges traversing the inflamed surface in every direction. Mamma was terribly frightened of course, so I was obliged to confess what I had been doing to it, or else submit to a visit from Dr. Pili, and that was too terrible to think of for a moment; for his name conjured up visions of bleeding, blisters, poultices and emetics, so I threw myself into her arms and told her all. At first she laughed, but finding that only made the tears fall faster, she caressed me fondly and said "My darling must make herself so good and lovable, that no one will think of her nose."

Eight years passed; years that wrought a wondrous change in me. I was no longer the thin pale faced child, but a blooming maiden of eighteen, with cheeks rounded up to beauty and bloom, so my nose was not so prominent—in fact it could hardly have been improved. My eyes were of the darkest brown, and my dark hair clustered in shining curls about my snowy shoulders. During those eight years we received letters occasionally from Aunt Mary and Clara, but they did not visit us, and mamma was too much of an invalid to attempt such a long journey. At the end of that time we received the following letter:

My Dear Sister.—I have been trying to visit you for a long time, but indeed I cannot get away. Clara is just coming out, and of course I am very anxious she should become a brilliant star in our circle. I have been thinking it would be very nice for Belle to visit us now, for with her terrible nose and country manners, she will not succeed in settling well in life unless she has every possible advantage. I am quite willing to do all I can for her, and Clara will be delighted to have Belle with her through the season. Mr. Allen is coming in a few days and will be happy to take charge of her, so we shall expect her then. As ever yours, MARY WILSON.

"Indeed, mamma, I shall not go. All she wishes me for is because she thinks I am such a fright that Clara will look transcendently beautiful beside me," I exclaimed, after reading the letter.

"Well, my child, I too am afraid that had something to do with the invitation; but, however, I think you had better accept it, for it will benefit you to mingle awhile with our aristocratic friends."

"But, mamma, see how provoking she writes—'For with her terrible nose and country manners'—just as if I did not know how to behave properly."

"Yes, Belle, it is rather provoking, but remember she has not seen you for many years, and does not realize that you may have improved since that time."

So it was settled that I should go. A few hasty additions were made to my wardrobe, and then I started in the care of our good friend Mr. Allen. They greeted me very warmly—my aunt and cousin—uncle had died many years before, soon after my own father—and were astonished beyond measure at my altered appearance, and especially to find my nose no larger than Clara's. Aunt Mary took me to my room, assisted me in unpacking my dresses, inquiring after mamma's health, and telling me I had come just in time for their first party which was to be that very evening.

"I intend it shall be a brilliant affair for dear Clara's sake, for Claud Almyre has just returned from Europe—a splendid fellow worth half a million—and Clara is quite in love with him, while he admires her very much; so I hope soon to welcome him as my son-in-law."

I congratulated her on the prospect of such a happy event rather ironically, but she did not perceive it.

"But really, my dear, I must leave you now, for there is still much to attend to before evening. I will send your tea up here soon, and then you had better lie down and rest until it is time to dress. Morris shall come and assist you. I am so much surprised to see you looking so well; and your nose—why it used to be such a fright."

I answered her with a smile, and then following her advice laid down to rest. I

fall asleep and dreamed my nose began to

enlarge, each moment growing more formidable until at last my whole face was one huge monstrous nose, while Clara scornfully elevated her and called me "nosey." Fortunately, Morris tapped at the door just then, and I awoke from the ludicrous dream. I was arranged simply in white muslin, the sleeves looped up at the shoulder with clusters of violets, and a few flowers wreathed among my curls. When Clara came to take me to the drawing room, resplendent in lace, diamonds and flowers, she assured me that I was looking extremely well, and she should be proud of me. The rooms were brilliant with light, and the guests soon made their appearance. Claud Almyre was one of the last to arrive. He was duly presented to me, and I found him agreeable and intelligent, and remarkably fine looking. Music was soon proposed and after much entreaty Clara suffered Mr. Almyre to lead her to the piano. She played a brilliant overture then left the instrument. Mr. Almyre then came to me.

"Do you play Miss Braxton?" "Sometimes I do."

"Then you will surely favor us with some music, will you not?"

I seated myself, and after a short prelude sang a simple but touching ballad of the olden time. At its close so many begged me to sing again that I could not well refuse, so I complied, and the song selected happened to be one of Mr. Almyre's favorites, so he sang with me in a full rich tenor that harmonized well with my voice. I was almost overwhelmed with compliments and for the remainder of the evening was the bright particular star, to the extreme annoyance of Aunt Mary and Clara. The weeks passed rapidly away. Claud Almyre was a frequent visitor at my aunt's, and Clara was delighted at the prospect of becoming his wife. "To be sure," she would say, "he has not yet proposed, but will soon no doubt, for he intends to return to Europe in the spring, and that will be a charming bridal tour, won't it Belle?"

"It will indeed, Clara."

Early in March mamma wrote, desiring me to come home for she was so lonely without me. I had been longing to go for some time; I was weary of so much gaiety, so I announced my determination of returning immediately. They protested against it, but I was resolved to go. Mr. Almyre who was present, said, as business called him to our little town he would be happy to accompany me. So the following morning we started for Daisydel.

We arrived safely and I was folded to my mother's breast and felt her warm kisses upon my brow and lips. I presented Mr. Almyre to her, and was surprised to find he was the son of one of her dearest friends of the olden time. We spent a very happy evening, and mamma persuaded him to spend the rest of the week with us. The next morning I awoke with a violent headache which confined me to my room all day. But towards evening my pain subsided and I went down to tea. Claud—for he insisted upon my calling him so, met me at the door, with kindest inquiries after my health. After tea mamma was called to see a sick neighbor, so we were left alone. Claud wrapped me up in a huge shawl and seating me in the big rocker placed himself beside me.

"Belle!"

"Well, Claud?"

"Have you the least idea of the nature of the business that called me to Daisydel at this particular time?"

"No, I am sure I have not."

"Well listen, Belle, and I will tell you. It was to ask your mother if she would give me her only child if I could win her love. I have told her how lonely and deserted my life was until I saw you; how you have become dearer to me than all the world. I have her consent, will you give yourself to me, my darling? Will you walk with me through life, will you be my bride?"

I was astonished beyond measure; I had never dreamed he would love me; but it was no dream, for both my hands were clasped in his and he waited anxiously for my reply. My fair reader, you no doubt would have answered him in a pretty graceful manner, but I cannot for my life remember what I said, or how I said it; I only know a strong arm drew my head to his breast and a torrent of kisses rained down upon brow, lips and cheek, while he said—"You shall never, never regret it as long as I live."

When beautiful May smiled upon the earth, our pastor made me Claud Almyre's wife.

Clara would not attend our wedding, and Aunt Mary was very angry about it. After a pleasant tour through Europe we returned to our beautiful home on the Hudson, and mamma has taken her abode with us. She told Claud the story of my nose and showed him the curious contrivance I invented for the purpose of making it small. He laughed heartily, and insisted on trying it on my nose to see if it would fit now, but I succeeded in fastening the cumbersome machine on his own, instead of mine.

Clara has married at last, entirely to her satisfaction; so now we are all happy, and the best of friends.

Broadleaf, Wis., May 6th, 1863.

A Cottage Scene.

We sat at our cottage fireside, Mother, sister and I, reading of dreadful battles With many a heaving sigh.

Our mother was pale and feeble, And all our hearts were sore, For her son, our only brother, Had bled for months in the war.

We feared for our falling mother, Watching her closely the while, We wondered to see her sad pale face, Light up with a dreamy smile.

"Is it strange," she said, "that I'm smiling? Ah, you see not what I feel. My boy's coming home from battle, My soul's coming home to me!"

"I see the smile of his childhood, The light in his laughing eye; My boy's coming home to mother, If he on yonder side lies."

Mark! the sound of whetted and honest They hail at our garden gate, God grant it is of our brother, That he comes ere it be too late.

Up rose our trembling mother, The coming steps to greet, Four arms to welcome to their burden, And laid it at her feet.

"I know you were coming, darling, We will never be parted more! And mother, with her eager eyes, Lay dead on her couch of yore."

BY TELETYPE.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, May 6. Heintzelman is on his way to reinforce Hooker, with 30,000 men.

Sedgwick was driven back from Fredericksburg, and crossed the river in the night successfully. He immediately started with his division to recross the Rappahannock at United States Ford, to reinforce Hooker.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6—3 p. m. The Bulletin says: A private dispatch has been received at noon to-day of a perfectly trustworthy source, the tenor of which is as follows:

The authorities at Washington are perfectly confident of Hooker's success. He can maintain his position. Reinforcements to the number of 30,000, under Heintzelman, have been sent him.

Nothing definite has been heard from Stoneman, but he is believed to have accomplished the work assigned him.

New York, May 6.

The following is from the Herald's extra.

Our messengers from Hooker's army bring details of his movement to Monday night, and the movements of Sedgwick to two o'clock Tuesday morning. Hooker maintained his new line on the edge of the woods, and a short distance north of Chancellorsville, crossing the main road leading to the United States Ford, without important change. There was no fighting there until late Monday afternoon, when a division of the 6th corps advanced towards Fredericksburg, meeting rebel skirmishers in the woods, and driving them back. The main body pushed on, meeting large bodies of rebels in double line of battle. Half an hour's fighting ensued, our batteries commencing the rebels to fall back in disorder. The division then returned to our main line, and rested, having ascertained the enemy's position.

Hooker on Monday night and Monday afternoon, and is abundantly able to resist a rebel attack.

Fredericksburg, the Herald prints the following in substance:

"It appears that after the great struggle of Sunday, Lee detached a large body to meet Sedgwick, and it was known that Longstreet was rapidly approaching, getting in Sedgwick's rear at the same time. Early on Monday morning large masses of rebels appeared on the heights east of Fredericksburg, where we had but a small force, having sent a large force to strengthen Sedgwick."

"The position was relinquished after a short resistance, having first removed all our guns. Some fighting occurred above Fredericksburg, believed to have been an unsuccessful attempt to prevent Longstreet moving up. The rebels interposed no objection to our holding Fredericksburg, which we still retain."

Sedgwick was hotly engaged all day Monday, the rebels pressing him at all points, and his men were obliged to give way to the overwhelming masses of the rebels, and his discomfited seemed certain when a Vermont brigade made a furious charge, repulsing them, and securing the safety of that portion of the army. The slaughter of the enemy here, near Banks' Ford was perfectly terrible, whole brigades were wiped out. Sedgwick, however, recrossed the river in the face of the enemy, after midnight, the enemy raking our bridge with artillery, causing great loss of life. He succeeded in recrossing, across in comparatively good order, and marched immediately to the United States ford to join Hooker's main army."

The New York Tribune publishes an extra with about the same account as the above.

CHICAGO, May 6. The steamer Hannibal City arrived from below to-day. She left Young's Point on Friday morning. Her pilot reports that in the attack on Haines' Bluff on Thursday last, the gunboats were repulsed with more or less damage to several of them.

The Choctaw was damaged in her wheel, and her turret was penetrated by a sixty-four pound shot.

Our loss in killed and wounded is reported at 80.

Our infantry force was not landed, and the whole fleet was coming out of the Yazoo river, when the Hannibal City left on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7—1 A. M. Special to Chicago Tribune. The Washington Star of this evening, having received the contents of the following: We have positive information from Gen. Hooker's army up to yesterday (Tuesday) at noon.

The Richmond papers of yesterday, the 5th, contain various dispatches from Lee's army. One of them claims victories for the rebels on Saturday and Sunday last, when they really effected nothing, as we know well, from a dozen different Union sources, though losing enormously in killed and wounded, as the Richmond papers admit.

This rebel dispatch says that on Saturday Lee drove Hooker out of the little wilderness back of Chancellorsville, and on Sunday drove him from Chancellorsville to a position in the immediate vicinity. So far as Sunday's change of position is concerned, it was simply a concentration of Hooker's force in a far better position than at Chancellorsville, though very near it.

It was affected with small loss to us, when compared with the loss sustained by the rebels assailing us during the movement.

On Monday afternoon, the rebels attacked our left (Howard's) corps, and after a desperate engagement, were completely repulsed, with great loss.

Yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon, they again advanced against the same point, but were able to stand the contest but for fifteen minutes, when they again fell back, repulsed, with heavy loss.

Stoneman's expedition proved a great success, indeed. The Richmond papers of the 5th (yesterday) say that his forces played sad havoc with their railroad at Hanover Junction and other points, destroying locomotives and a large amount of other valuable property, and all the railroad bridges to within five miles of Richmond.

In the Richmond papers alluded to above is a dispatch from Gen. Lee to Jeff. Davis, saying that the rebel Gen. Paxton is killed. Stoneman and Jackson seriously wounded, and Gens. Heath and A. P. Hill also badly wounded.

Another rebel dispatch states that the rebel loss in killed and wounded has been very heavy.

The evening (Washington) Republican contains the following: The news from the army continues to be glorious, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are reports in the city that Sedgwick with his whole force, has recrossed the Rappahannock. There is not a word of truth in the statement.

Yesterday (Tuesday) Sedgwick moved against the rear of Lee's right, which was commanded by Stoneman Jackson before he was wounded, and pierced it, and formed a junction with Hooker's main army.

Severe fighting with great loss to the enemy, was the result of the manœuvre. By this movement, of course, Sedgwick abandoned the works of Fredericksburg, which are of no real value to Hooker in the execution of the programme he is evidently

performing. The latter is satisfied with his position.

We not only have positive information from Chancellorsville of the thorough execution of Stoneman's work, in cutting the railroad and telegraph wires between Lee's army and Richmond, but also the common road bridges over the Pamunkey river.

We have the authority of distinguished officers who have arrived here from the field, that although the fighting has been severe thus far, that severe battles are yet to be fought.

Richmond papers of yesterday morning announce that the Yankees have cut all the railroad and telegraph lines, and destroyed all the traveled roads between this city and Lee, and that in consequence they were without any other news than such as was brought by horsemen.

At last accounts the fighting was terrible, and their losses severe. Gen. Paxton was killed. Stoneman Jackson was severely wounded, and Gen. A. P. Hill was also badly wounded. In addition to the above, there were many facts which we don't choose to state, going to show that the situation is decidedly to the advantage of Hooker.

Those who came up from Falmouth, Fredericksburg and Aquia creek estimate the number of prisoners captured by our army, and seen at the different points around, to be between ten and twelve thousand.

They are wretchedly dressed and half-starved, and many of them are as young as 16 and 17 years of age, while many others are as old as 50 and 60. They seem to be delighted to get where they can obtain something to eat. Many of them had no meat for a long time. They confirm the statement of Richmond papers, that the rebel losses in officers and men have been very great.

THE NANSUMOND RIVER IS cleared of rebel batteries, and was opened to navigation yesterday. The rebel forces have retreated. Ours are pursuing across the Blackwater.

CINCINNATI, May 6. Vallandigham was put on trial before a court martial. He refused to plead guilty to the charges which were read to him, a copy of which had been furnished him in advance. The court proceeded with the evidence, but will not allow its publication.

Vallandigham was allowed to remain at the court house to-night under guard.

The charges are based on his Mount Vernon speech.

Gen. Burnside has issued the following order to-day:

In consequence of the outrages committed by the mob in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the evening of the 5th inst., by which the office of the Dayton Journal and various other buildings were destroyed, the county of Montgomery, state of Ohio, is hereby declared to be under martial law. Major Keith, 117th Ohio volunteer infantry, is appointed provost marshal of Montgomery county, and will be held at once to assume command and take such steps as he may deem necessary.

He has also ordered the Dayton Empire, Vallandigham's organ, to be suppressed and the editor arrested.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, May 7.

The morning papers contain no news relative to army movements additional to what was telegraphed yesterday. Nothing of war matters was telegraphed from Washington last night to any quarter for publication.

The World, however, prints the following: We learn, by special messenger, that a great battle was fought Tuesday, and Hooker with his army was driven back across the Rappahannock. Lee was heavily reinforced, and the last battle exceeded in slaughter those of the previous days. Nothing yet has been heard of Stoneman. It seems impossible to doubt that he and his force will be captured.

New York, May 7—8:30 A. M.

The Herald has just issued the following extra:

UNITED STATES FORD, May 6—8 A. M.

Yesterday morning the trains were all ordered back to camp and by dark the whole extra caissons, pack mules, &c., were at Falmouth. The wounded were hastily removed from the hospitals and sent to Washington, leaving nothing on the other except infantry and artillery. About five o'clock, the combined columns, sweeping away bridges and threatening destruction of pontoons. The river rose with great rapidity and soon overflowed the ends of the pontoons rendering crossing impracticable. The upper pontoons were taken up and used in lengthening out the others, and after several hours of very hard labor, bridges were once more ready, pine boughs were spread upon pontoons to prevent the noise of crossing, and about midnight the troops commenced falling back.

Sharpshooters were quite active, and artillery opened occasionally, but the results are unimportant. The enemy had evidently massed his army on our right with a view, it is believed, of crossing above, and attacking us on flank and rear. High water, however, will frustrate that movement. Their pontoon trains are down near Hamilton's crossing. Some fears have been entertained that the rebels would make a demonstration across the river below Fredericksburg. Great numbers of our wounded have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Our dead on the battlefield of Sunday are still unburied, and the wounded undoubtedly are dying in great numbers for want of attention.

The first corps was the first to cross and is now nearly all over. The third corps remains in the entrenchments to cover the retreat. It is hoped that the army will reach this side before the enemy discovers the retreat, but cannonading has commenced quite fiercely at the front and a desperate battle is not an improbable event. We can doubtless retire across the river without serious loss, but it discovered in our attempt the struggle will be fierce. Unmolested the troops can get over by noon. The roads are in a terrible condition, almost as bad as when Burnside foundered here, last winter. Our sick are lying in the woods, but ambulances are coming up to remove them. There was no fighting, yesterday, of any great consequence.

Dr. Johnson, medical inspector of the army, has volunteered to go over with corps surgeons, and take charge of our wounded. He will probably be sent across as soon as practicable. Hooker was very much depressed last night. He held a consultation with his commanding generals, in which it was urged that a longer stay in its present position would prove unsafe for his army. A hasty return to our camps is imperative. Rain is falling heavily, and the river is rising with great rapidity.

FALMOUTH, May 6—10 A. M. Three bridges were swept away from the railroad from Aquia last night. Building parties were at work all night and trains are running again. It is rumored that the enemy's cavalry has crossed over upon the northern neck and is advancing continuously towards this place. A force has been sent down to oppose them. Everything is quiet on the other side. The river has risen over ten feet, and is still rapidly rising. Heavy cannonading is

heard in the direction of the United States Ford.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, May 7.

The Tribune's extra, dated the 6th, says the army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock at the United States and Banks' Fords, and is marching back to its old camp along Aquia railroad.

Sedgwick was overwhelmed by numbers, and was hardly able to escape. Fredericksburg and the heights were re-occupied by the rebels. Sedgwick lost about 5,000 men. He saved his artillery and trains. Our crossing at United States Ford was effected without loss.

Tuesday 6th.—The corps recently engaged at Chancellorsville recrossed and are marching back to Falmouth. Hooker's retreat caused a great panic at Aquia Creek crossing. It commenced on Tuesday night, covered by Meade and the 6th corps. Lee's sharpshooters picked off artillery horses and mounted officers. Rebel batteries occupied all the advantageous positions and fired vigorously on Hooker's camp. A consultation of corps commanders decided that the enemy were too powerful. Sedgwick failed to join Hooker, and being hard pressed crossed the river to prevent annihilation, the experiment costing 6,000 men. This added to counsels of corps commanders, shook Hooker's confidence, and he ordered the evacuation of his strong position. The army is greatly demoralized by this inglorious retreat.

There was no time from Friday morning to Monday night but Hooker could have attacked and defeated Lee, but he lacked ability to give the order.

The Tribune closes by saying the army is safe. Loss 10,000 men and a much larger number unfit for duty. Heavy rains impaired the health of the men.

The World's extra of the 6th, states that Stoneman's cavalry had destroyed all the bridges between Richmond and the Rappahannock, tore up the railroad, cut the telegraph and ventured to within a few miles of Richmond, consequently no communication can be had with Lee's army. Official intelligence from Stoneman states that after the above he deployed his immense forces, forming a line of observation to detect rebel reinforcements. Hooker was forced back in consequence of superior numbers and generalship of Lee. It is rumored that Lee has massed his army on our right and Hooker will change his base. Hooker is much disheartened, but there is hope yet.

New York, May 5.

Yesterday's Washington Republican says that Stoneman cut the railroad and telegraph, and all the bridges over the Pamunkey river.

Richmond papers state that the rebel Gen. Paxton was killed. Jackson, A. P. Hill, and Heath, were severely wounded, and their losses tremendous.

The Tribune states that the rebels received reinforcements via Gordonsville. Stoneman is now across the Rappahannock securing Hooker's right.

Flour 50c per bushel. Wheat nominal, 1 1/2c better. Corn 10c better, 8 1/2c sound. Oats steady. Pork quiet. Lard a shade firmer. Stocks dull and easier, since board higher and active. Gold since board closes at 55 1/2.

Cairo, May 7.

The new steamer Majestic was burned at half past 10 P. M. yesterday, while lying at a wood pile five miles below Hickman. She was making her third trip and was valued at \$75,000.

The steamer City of Alton and Maria Dunning were wooding at the time just before, and came to the assistance of the passengers, and through most of them were asleep, and though the fire broke out, all except one was saved, a lame boy, who fell in whose name we could not learn. The fire was discovered on the boiler in a pile of mattresses, and was no doubt the work of an incendiary. The Majestic had on board 1,400 tons of government freight, nearly all commissary stores, and 150 government horses, all the latter, except two, were burned. Their rearing and plunging and cries of distress is described as terrible and heart rending. The passengers and crew came up this morning on the Platte Valley.

By arrivals from below, this morning, we learn that although the Choctaw was struck a great number of times in the fight, Thursday, at Haines' Bluff, she was not injured as stated yesterday. Our informant was also mistaken in the location of our loss, which was at Grand Gulf instead of Haines' Bluff. Gen. Sherman's force has returned to Young's Point.

By late arrivals from the Tennessee river we learn of a large camp of rebels on the east side of the river, 12 miles below the mouth of Duck river. Gen. Eliott's fleet is now at Mount City.

DIED.

In Johnston, May 6th, LAURA EILEEN, youngest child of A. E. and Louisa Eileen, aged one year and nine months.

The Prices

SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$79.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

Is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing
and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with
Hemmer), and beautifully constructed,
FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and
application for manufacturing purposes.

No. 3 machines are especially adapted to all
kinds of light and heavy

LEATHER WORK.

LEATHER WORK.

In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with a new long nose to take under it and stitch the large leather pieces together accurately any part of a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be better done with them than by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is 4 inches wide, and the work is done in a very neat and accurate quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A machines, the special stitching machines for Saddlers and Dress Makers and all those who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes. They embody the principles of the standard machine, making like them, the leather stitch, and the leather cut, and they are made in a very neat and light manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have always on hand

Hemming Guages, Silk Twist, Limes and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would want

all persons taking our machines not to buy any others. We know that there are many cheap and inferior quality machines than we charge for the best. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for our machines. A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless.

Our customers are requested that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the

GENUINE ARTICLE.

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent by post, postage stamps or bank note.

Correspondents will please write their names, address, and the place to which we should send each case, the post office, county and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their price, prices, working, and the best method of obtaining the money, may be sending us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of,

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,

which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper, 2 with 32 cent.

We have made the above Reduction in Price with the two fold view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been misled by spurious machines and have been obliged to pay more for inferior goods than from the truest to the smallest piece, of poor quality machinery.

[illegible]

la limitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any others in the class.

Local Agents Wanted.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, - 80 Clark Street
Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.

Mr. E. G. GREEN, : : : : Beloit.
Mrs. Wm. A. Dyer, : : : : Janesville.
Wm. J. Smith, : : : : Janesville.

SOUTH FIRST STREET.

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building Crosswalks on South First Street, between Main Street and Jackson Street in the Third Ward.

GRADING—The road bed will be 30 feet in width at the top of the gutter and the centerline of the road bed will be 15 feet above the outside edge of the gutters. The road bed when completed will be crowning and uniform in surface, rising regularly to the centerline of the road bed. The grading will be estimated by the cubic yard in excavation, nothing being allowed for earth in embankment, surfacing, etc.

EMBANKMENT—The embankment will be taken, first from the sides of the road and in such manner as to form the gutters and a grade for sidewalks.

And, secondly, from the excavation to be made in the road bed.

When the haul does not exceed 300 feet it will be estimated simply as earth in excavation, and bid accordingly. When the haul exceeds 300 feet, the material to be made for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet over 300 ft.

The material for the road bed to be for earth and clay and no sand or gravel to be used.

PAVING—The gutters, one on each side of said road, will be 12 feet wide at the top and 18 inches deep.

The gutters will be paved with good sound stone set in concrete. The gutters will be laid on the ridges and laid upon sand and gravel, and in such manner as to form a curved channel for the water. The shape of the gutters and the manner of laying the outside of the gutters will be determined by the direction of the windward may direct. The paving will be estimated by the least foot, which will include preparing bed for the stone, laying stone, hauling and furnishing sand, etc. The gutter will be 12 inches wide, and the side of said street, will be 12 feet wide, composed of sand or gravel or other good material, and will correspond in grade, and near as may be to the center line of the gutter. The gutter will be made smooth and even, and ready for planking.

CROSSWALKS.—At the eastern intersection Buff, Dixon and Wisconsin streets with said Fourth Street, the crosswalks will be 12 feet wide, 12 feet wide and composed of stone, not less than one foot in thickness and three feet in length, will well laid.

alderman of said third Ward—Dated April 10th, 1863.
L. F. PATTEN, Alderman 3rd Ward
H. W. GULLIN, Alderman 4th Ward
Above specifications filed April 10th, 1863.
ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, 1863, the Common Council of the city of Jacksonville at a meeting held in the Common Council rooms, in said city, on said day, will proceed to act in relation to the work mentioned in the foregoing specifications; and that sealed proposals for the performance of the work mentioned in said City Clerk up to the time of such meeting—Dated April 10th, 1863.
ap2066 AN'DREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

CINCINNATI COUNTY, ROCK COUNTRY.
Richard H Plummer agt Edward L Dimock and

[illegible]

TR A O JENKA, Referee.
 epkzkie
 Sheriff's Sale.
 CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 James M. Murray agt Eugene F. Kendall, — Kendall, his wife, and Thomas Tattle.
 In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure rendered by the Circuit Court of Rock County, Wisconsin, in the above entitled cause, on the 6th day of December, 1882, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court Clerk's office, in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wis., on
 THE 21st DAY OF MARCH, 1883,
 at 10 O'CLOCK A. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels of land situated in the town of Wisconsin, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

ed as follows, to wit—lot No three (3) and the south
half of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26), in the
city (formerly village) of Bel it, according to Hopkins's
survey of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1892.

B. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Cook County.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 68763m

—07—

SINGER & CO.'S
TANDARD MACHINES

Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.

sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine,
 Is the best machine in the world for Family Sewing
 and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with
 leather), and beautifully ornamented,
FIFTY DOLLARS.
 The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and
 popular for all manufacturing purposes.
 Our No. 3 machines are especially adapted to all
 kinds of light and heavy
LEATHER WORK,

such as Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under it and stretch the large quantity of cloth, and the shuttles can be better done with them than by hand; so, too, the saving of time and labor is very great, and the shuttle will hold six times the usual quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We have also for our Letter A machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and also for those who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes, such as making of the various kinds of muslin, and other light fabrics, and machines, making like them, the interlock stitch, and these are destined to be celebrated for family Sewing, and for the manufacture of the various kinds of goods, and for the manufacture of goods in general.

We have always on hand

Hemming Gauges, Silk Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would want all persons using our machines not to buy any others.

The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for the woolen trade. *A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless.*

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the **Best**

GENUINE ARTICLE.

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent postage stamps or bank notes.

Our correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is all important that we should in case know the post office, county and state.

See. All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their size, price, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of,

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,

which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper, will be sent gratis

Where made the above Reduction in Prices will be the two-fold view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public are the winners in this system, machinery made in imitation of ours. The metal in them, from

They are hid away in secret places, where it would be impossible to have at their command the proper mechanical appliances for their repair. In the manufacturing establishments, where the use of extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machines, Baily Made, are always in the hands of the people, and are sure to cost considerable trouble and money to keep them in repair.

The quality to be looked for in a machine are: construction, great durability and rapidity of operation with the least labor. Machines to combine these essential qualities are few and far between. The quality of the work is of great importance. We have the ways and means, or grand scale, to do this.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread depends upon them, and those having the ability and qualifications not only work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed, but fast work in the finest possible work. The quality of the work is of great importance. We have machines with less labor than any others, whether in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other machine as a gift.

Local Agents Wanted.

403 Broadway, New York

Chicago O'Case, 50 Clark Street,
Milwaukee O'Case, 17 Newhall House

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.

Mr. R. G. O'Case, Rock
Mrs. J. A. O'Case, Janesville
Sopdoff

SOUTH FIRST STREET.

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building
Croswalks on South First Street, between Main
Street and Jackson Street in the Third Ward.

GRADING—The road bed will be 30 feet in width
between the paving of the gutters, and the center
line of the road will be 15 inches above the bottom
of the gutters. The road bed when completed, will
be crowned and uniform in surface, rising regularly
from the bottom of the gutters to the center line.
The grading will be estimated by the cubic yard in
excavation, nothing being allowed for earth in embankment
over the gutter.

The material for embankment will be taken, first
from the sides of the grade and for such distance as
from the gutters and a grade for sidewalks.

When the haul does not exceed 800 feet it will usually be simply hauled over the road surface. But for the cubic yard, or for every 100 feet of 800 feet.

The material for the road bed has to be earth and clean gravel or sand.

GUTTERBARS.—The gutters, one on each side of the street are to be six feet in width at the top and eight inches wide at the bottom. They are to be laid out eight inches in width and placed upon their edges, so as to form a curved channel for the water. The shape of the gutters and the manner of laying the channels of stone, will be such that the aldermen of the ward shall have no objection to the work being done. Each foot, which will include preparing bed for the stone, laying stone, hauling and furnishing same, &c., will be taken as one day's work. The gutter on the side of said street, will be 12 feet wide, composed of sand or gravel or other good material, and will run down the center of the gutter, and extend the full length of said street; the said walls to be well smoothed and even and ready for planing.

CROSSWALKS.—At the southern intersection of the street with the main road, there shall be two first streets, there are to be stone crosswalks three feet in width and composed of stones, not less than one inch square, set close together, and level with the

alderman of said city was—Dated April 16th, 1888.
H. W. COLLINS, Alderman 3d Ward.

Above specifications filed April 16th, 1888.
ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, 1888, the Common Council of the City of Des Moines, at a meeting thereof, to be held at the City Council Chamber, on said day, will proceed to act in relation to the work mentioned in foregoing specifications; and that sealed proposals for the performance of said work will be received by the City Clerk up to the time of such meeting—April 16th, 1888.
ap20884

ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Richard H. Plummer against Edward L. Dinwack et al.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of said court, the following property was sold to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff against the defendants, I sell over to the said plaintiff, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, to-wit: Twenty five acres of land, situated in said county, of and in the city of Des Moines, in said county, of and in the

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, namely: all that tract, or parcel of land situate in the town of Dodge, county of Dodge, and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as the north half of lot one hundred and seventy-three in Smith, Bagley & Stone's addition to the city of Dodge, and to the record of said plat as so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy a judgment and the expenses of said sale—Dated January 21st, 1893.

Wm. H. SHAW, PATTER & BAILEY, Plffs' attys. JASB3

The sale of the above described property to be postponed until Friday, the first day of May, 1893, then and there to take place at and on the above mentioned date.

Dated April 24th, 1893.

m24ds

THOMAS J. JENNER, Referee.

Sherriff's Sale.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

George M Murray, ex parte Eugene R Kendall, et al. vs. Kendall, his wife, et al. M 24ds

Whereas the said Eugene R Kendall, et al. are indebted to the said George M Murray, in the sum of \$1000.00, and the said Eugene R Kendall, et al. have failed to pay the same, and the said George M Murray has obtained a judgment of said court in his favor, and the said Eugene R Kendall, et al. have failed to satisfy the same, and the said George M Murray has obtained a writ of execution and sale rendered in said court, in the said entitled action, on the 6th day of December, 1892, and the said writ of execution and sale is now in force, and the said George M Murray has caused the same to be published in the said public notice, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the post office, in the city of Jaded

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following: "Received of the said John C. Williams, the sum of \$1000.00, on account of a mortgage premises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels of land situate and being in the city of Beloit, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and designated as follows, to-wit:—lot No three (3) and the south half of lot No four (4) in block twenty-six (26), in city (formerly village) of Beloit it, according to Map No. 100, of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1892.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County.
CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney.